#### THE PULPIT

NOVEL CHURCH NOTICES.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church, The throng at Plymouth Church was so dense yesterday that those who were not rendered uncomfortable by lack of room were overheated by the close atmosphere, although all the doors were open and the windows were lowered. Even the hall staircase leading to the gallery was lined with people. But like the Piymouth Church sudiences, it was patient and bore uncomplainingly all trials. The services were thirty-five minutes longer than usual. Mr. Beecher occupied the extra time with remarks about the notices. This is always a feature of the services at Plymouth Church, and seldom occupies less than ten minutes. Mr. Boscher always expresses an opinion, and his remarks on such occasions, made in his quaint, slow, off-hand way, seldom fait to produce smiles, and sometimes excite applause, as they did yosterday. First, the pastor said that he should be at home from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., next Friday—New Year's day—and that he should be very happy to receive all those who would be very happy to greet him. The reason for the limitation in time was that he thought it would be sufficient for all his friends, and said experience had shown that it was quite sufficient for himself. Mr. Beccher dwelf longer over the announcement that Handel's Messiah' would be performed in Pi mouth Churca, Tuesday evening, by the Handel and Haydin Society of Brooklyn, assisted by the Oratorio Society of this city. There will be a chorus of 500 voices, and an orchestra of 65 performers. During his remarks under this head, he explained his views on church music in general, and Plymouth church music in particular. He thanked God that He had put it into his heart—which had aiways been a democratic heart—to have congregational singing. In this respect Plymouth Church surpassed all others in its immediate vicinity. The others might have, and often did have artistle music, but it hardly accomplished the true aim of singing in a house of worship. Plymouth Church had almost from the very first had very good church singing and admirable instrumental music.

Then the people were told that the annual remail of and his remarks on such occasions, made in his quaint,

stip. Plymouth Church had almost from the very first had very good church singing and admirable instrumental music.

Then the people were told that the annual rental of pews would take place Tuesday, Jan. 5. Mr. Beecher said: "Many people have a prejudice against selling pews in the house of God. The English papers are never done laughing that people should gather and sell tie Gospel. No church is without expenses, and if there are expenses why they must be met by raising money. This is done here by taxing the pews. In the West and South the salaries and other expenses are mostly raised by private subscription. In England they are largely raised by taxing the whole community, and creating immense funds and properties round about the churches, so that they are drawn largely from the community of from the funds thus invested. But I know of no civilized community where the churches are not supported by money. If you call that selling the gospel, at is selling it in no other sense than that in which you sell civilization. It is a proper part of every church's internal coolour. The best way is to expose the pews every year to public sale. It is democratic. One-initio of the best pews in this house make up two-taired of the money raised. That is the aristocracy paving the way for the democracy, and that is right, too. [Merriment.] The unjectsion that this church does not accommodate any but rich folks is a deception. There are at least 300 tree seats bete, and on Sunday nights from one-half to two-thirds are yielded to whomsoever will. \* \* There is a great deal of money here, there are many rich folks, and I say it proadly, but I don't believe that with more propriety to the poor is the gospel, preached elsewhere than in this church. These last words were greeted with applicace, faint, it is true, but genue.

These last words were greeted with applause, faint, it is true, but geainne.

The sermon was from the text, "Now before the feast of the passover, when Jesus knew that His hour was come that His should depart out of the world unto the Father, having loved His own whilen were in the world, he loved them unto the end."—John, xiii, 1. The preacher showed how the text applied to the disciples, who were rough, rude men. There lay latent in the text a world of meaning and comfort and encouragement. Devine love included in its elements other than those usually incaphed. There was in the divine nature that which could have beings without their being lovely, it was not approbation. It was the kind of love which the parent feels for children not perhaps exactly ugly, but not attractive. The dryine nature was one that did not find its way among men because here and there were attractive excellences. It so directed itself that there neight be excellences. It preceded all amiableness, and beauty, all attractiveness. God had a capacity of loving alike things high and things low, things good and things bad. There were those to be thought of besides the Presbyterian children, the Methodist, the Episcopal, or the Congressitional. There was need to think not what became of them, but of the myriads and myriads that have no light, no schools and no teaching except of the fit and violence. How the heart vearned to those to the speaker's sool hope and faith to know that the decide of the fit is the parental mature could do in the small family circle. No matter how sindil men were, there was needed to mit the divine nature that knew now to heal and to comfort.

OPPORTUNITY FOR RECONCILIATION. The Rev. William adams, D. D., at the Memorial Presbyteria

At the Memorial Presbyterian Church, at Madison-ave, and Fifty-third-st., yesterday, the services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. C. S. Robinson. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. William Adams, D. D., who took for the text of his discourse the concluding verses of Second Corintbians, fifth chapter, and the first two of the next. In these St. Paul speaks of the new life in Christ and the reconciliation of man to God through Christ, and adds that "now is the accepted

Dr. Adams first explained the meaning of the first passages that he had read; the looking at Christ and men "after the flesh," and the new view which was presented to the man born anew in Christ. He illustrated this by the fact that there is only one point from which to look at a good picture. The true relation between Christ and men, he said, constitutes the marrow of all knowledge, but nevertheless it was possible to look at each of these objects from wrong positions. The Apostle asserts that there is a certain knowledge of both these which he abjures and substitutes for it a better. Knowing things there is a certain knowledge of both these which he ablires and substitutes for it a better. Knowing things after the fl-sh denotes their outward appearance, in opposition to what is real and substantial. The Apostle says that he has found a new point of view, where all the secular relations of man become as nothing before the higher relations. The Jews looked at the Messiah from the worldly point of view, making their mistake from the pride developed by the hopes which the old prophecies raised. Some people have no determinate notion of Christ or His religion; others have caught some glimpses of His character as the great Hero of the race, and as the great hope and help of progress in the world. But the Apostle says that we do not know Christ aright if we know Him only in any or all of these inferior aspects. God in Christ reconciles the world to Himself; man in Christ is reconciled and reinstated. In Josus Christ behold the man who is this presence, central in all time and history, the promise of whose coming gleamed upon the world, and the memory of whose coming the bearth. In this new ani wondrous advent all other points are merged and lost. Knowledge is a goot thing; liberty, worldly prosperty, and riches are good things; but Christ is more than all, and to have Christ and to be in Christ, in His redemption, in His strength and righteousness, is to be deait with forever as a member of His body, the greatest and hishest of all things. The means by which thus new resation of man is accomplished is very fortunately epitomized in the Bible. God has, in Christ reconciled the world unto Himself. Whatever ousness, is to be deait with forever as a member of His body, the greatest and hischest of all things. The means by which this new creation of man is accomplished is very fortunately epitomized in the Bible. God has, in Christ, reconciled the world unto Himself. Whatever may be your theological or philosophical explanations, the substance of the truth is there. It is not food who is reconciled, for He has never withdrawn His love, but man himself, since he has become alienated from his Maker. The way to do this was by no enactment of law, but by an exhibition of love. Love is not weakness but power. The words that angels sang when Christ was born, "good-will to men," are the very keynote of the whole Christian revelation. The Apostic not only speaks of this reconciliation, but also says, "now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation." One may see water in the cleft of the rock and not drink it. This reconciliation is within the reach of all, but so far as we are concerned it will be all in vain if we are not careful to take the opportunity. A time may come when the opportunities will continue no longer. These words of St. Paul have an especial propriety under the circumstances under which we are assembled. How rapidly this world is emptying itself into eternity, accomplishing the end for which it is held in space. Christ now writes to you to be reconciled unto God. The other Sabbaths of the year are spent, this one remains, yet it is sufficient. Use it aright. Surely it suffices to fell us that now is the favored time for making sure of the highest life.

RELATIONS OF FEAR AND JOY. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., at the Church of the Pilgrims Brocklyn.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs preached yesterday morning to a large audience at the Church of the Pilgrims, at Remsen and Henry-sts., Brooklyn, taking the text: "And they departed quickly from the sepulcher with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word."-Matt. xxviii., 8. He spoke as fol

"Fear and great joy." We pause upon these words as we are attentively reading the passage, and revert to them, reading them a second time because the combination of feeling represented by them is so unusual in the same experience of the same mind. We are familiar with a fear which is followed by great joy, as when we ourselves have been in imminent personal peril, and at the last moment, when rescue was possible, at the last moment, when rescue was possible, were rescued from it. The swimmer carried by the nurrent to the cataract, looking upon the swift whirling water which was his destruction, when saved, looks back upon the water as a great joy. We know it when our friends are in perif and not we ourselyes; as when a child has been in an almost fatal illness, and has been restored to us when death seemed imminent; and we know it when public perils seem imminent; and those principles, which we thought lost, are at last asserted maintained, and are incorporated in the administration of the government, our joy is in proportion to our preceding fear. So in these cases we know what it is to have a f-ar foilowed by a joy, which joy, however, is not complete thit the lear is wholly removed. We know, on the other hand, what the fear is which follows joy, and which is proportionate to the shadow which covers the heart; as when we have enjoyed ourselves in the society of a friend and there found the real invaries of hie, and are made aware that the separation of that friend from us is near on account of death or removal. In these instances and in many others like them, we know what it is to have a joy displaced by fear, and succeeded by it, the fear being as overwhelming as the joy has been delight. But it seems overthelming as the joy has been delight. But it seems as overwhelming as the joy has been delight. But it seems strange that these two-experiences should be blended with each other in the shudtaneous feeling of the same heart; but we have experiences in our own life which

will show this. A pestilence has been sweeping over the city, striking its blows at many a household and many alife, and fear has pervaded the whole communality. It is not that we are afraid of death, but it is that the mystery which holds itself over the pestilence is on us. The pestilence abutes rapidly day by day, and the pestilence abutes rapidly day by day. The pestilence abutes rapidly day by day are companied by a rea. The joy is not complete, on anxiety not dispelled, but it is not as great as formerly. Or we have a blessing which is so great, or the delight in joy is so keen, that our very joy itself causes the smallest occurrence to cast a shadow, and without reason—that is a reason that we can justify to our inversaled joy. This might have been the feeling which was in the henrit of Mary Magdalene, and these who were with her. There was a fear that they might not again see the Lord on earth, and yet there was a great joy, the hope of his rising from the grave, the very uncertainty of which, as it appeared to them, produced a fear.

Which it describes to us not so unch personal peril or dauger as of awe, a wondering sense of the supernatural present with us. Many men, many great men, have felt this fear or awe. Webster, before whom many men shrank back as if awe-strickn, felt this same fear. But great as the awe was, and profound as it was, there was a great joy with it. It was the same kind of fear which the disciples were strickn the winds came howling from the cavorns, and Jesus walked upon the water to them; for that was quiet; not affect of the winds came howling from the cavorns, and Jesus walked upon the water to them; for them and the winds came howling from the cavorns, and Jesus walked upon the water to them; for them, and the winds came howling from the cavorns, and Jesus walked upon the water to them; for the men and the winds came howling from the cavorns, and Jesus walked upon the water to them; for the men and the winds came howling from the many dependence of the storm, for the men and

#### THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

The Rev. E. H. Kraus, at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church The Rev. E. H. Kraus preached yesterday forenoon at St. Aun's Protestant Episcopal Church in

to all their teachings. Thus said the set implied by His claim to be Himself, the authority by which he taught. "Verily, verily I say unto you." They somewhere confessed to human frailty or wrote as though subject to it. Christnowhere does. To fault-finders and open accusers His question ever was, "Which of you convinceth me of ein!" The common people at once detected the difference between His teachings and that of others. His boldness at first starties us. None are so high in authority among men as to be shielded from His censure. He claims the right to modify the lessons of Heaven-sent teachers. His co-equality with the Father is asserted in His address to His disciples: "He that hatch me hatch my Father slso." Euch are some of the claims for our Master's divinity. In proof of it he refers to the prophecies of it which went before, and their perfect fuifiliment in Himself. In further confirmation of it He works miracles which he shows Deity alone could do. Thus those who would not be otherwise convinced may believe from the evidence of their senses. If no other reason will provail with us, we are to believe Him for His works' sake. Brethren, should days of persecution return, where would we look for herces in the struggle! We might look elsewhere, but I ween we should only find them among those who are humble and patient. Let us learn of men such as 8t. Stephen, whose herote faith and course we remembered yesterday, or St. John, whose large-hearted love the Church would have us recail to-daymen who, whether living or dead, and conspicuous for whatever else, stand out bold and prominent among men as examples of humility.

## LESSONS OF THE INCARNATION.

The Rev. Father Stone, D. D., at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church The Rev. Father Stone, D. D., formerly connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, but now one of the Paulist Fathers, preached yesterday morning at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. East Twelfth st. The Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Poole, the music being W. K. Bassford's First Mass in E flat. Pather Stone, after reading the Gospel from St. Luke, hapter ii., verses 1 to 14, selected his text from the folchapter in, verses I to Is, selected in the Look of Wisdom: "While all things were in quiet allence, and the night was in the midst of her course, the Almighty Word of God came lown from Heaven." The Rov. Father then spoke substantially as follows:

The true history of the world shows that at that par The true history of the world shows that at that particular time all things were standing still, and all men seemed to be expectant, as if with a forecast of that which was being cuminated. For the first time for conturies the earth was at peace, and the power of the simple republic had grown to an empire. Bome sat mistress of the world, with a power which seemed to defy external violence or decay. There was peace because there was nothing more to fight. All was silence, and all was expectation of something to work itself out. Men appeared to be only in search of worldly happiness, which seemed to be the sum total of cartuly philosophy; and Plato and Aristoile had to give way before mere endures. The poets attached to the Emperor described it as a golden time. The world was never so degraded, for at this time men had lost all self-respect. Genius had fallen into cynicism or despair, and was exhausted, for it saw nothing. One peculiar nation, selected by God and trained up with long centuries of discipline, was sikent. For 30) years prophecy had ceased, and desolation prevailed in the Temple. The chosen people waited, for the oracles told them that the time was approaching. God's time was come, although they knew it not: and the Almighty Word came down. In the silence of the midnight, in a distant province of the Empire, came the light to illuminate the world. The peasant as he wended his way along the langs, little though the Almighty Word had come. The Roman Senator, rull of pomp and power, little thought, world had come down, that a new epoch was to occin which was to divide history; that the world which had been lost was to be saved from that hour; tout a greater power had arisen, which was to break the colosions power of Rome; and that from the humble cradic in Bethiehem was to come a moral power which should make man no longer to be self-indulgent, but to be self-sachicing. From that hour there were to be two races on earth; those who revide and hearths said. "Truly this was the Son of God."

The locarnati ticular time all things were standing still, and all men

the divinity and humanity of God cannot and can never be separated. The body which hung upon the cross was still the body of God; and to worship that body is to worship God. As He was on carin so He is in heaven, the was God and man, and will be so forever. He had the weaknesses and infirmities of man, with the exception only of sin. He was God made mortal, man made immortal; it was God who died, man who was to live forever. David said the creation was the work of God's fingers, but a greaser than David has said that in the Incarnation "He hath shewed strength with His arm."

In the second place, the Incarnation best illustrates the wisdom of God, in that it makes man the better to understand the Divine plans. God's object in acting outside of His heavenly kingdom was but a mere caprice, but an act by which He would glorify Himself to the utmost; to bring all external things back to Himself again. God was influite, and before the creation there was nothing. A long distance by between God's influity and worldly nothingness, and this distance was filled up by the indefinite creation. All indefinite matter proceeds from a center, and extends itself to some point which it never reaches, but is containly approaching. From this center of creation, one indefinite line tends toward Himself, while the other tends to nothingness. God created these two elements of this indefinite creation was a tendency upward and downward—spirit which tended upward, matter which tended downward—to nothingness. God created these two elements of this indefinite creation in the angels and matter. He retired into Himself, but afterward said, "Let us make man"—the center uniting in Himself, both spirit and matter. Since that time all things have centered in man. Thus in this is the great difficulty removed, which has disturbed infidels, skeptics, and others for ages. They say "It is impossible that God should come down and become man;" but in this act of creation He brought man into his offense benry land the lacarnation was the embodiment of

#### THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM. The Rev. Thomas Armstage, D. D., at the Fifth Avenue Baptis Church.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage preached yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church from the text: "Jesus having been born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the King, behold there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews. For we saw his star in the East and come to do him homage." Matt., xi., 1.
Light is the mysterious fluid, said the preacher, whose

waving rays make all things visible. We know that the sun exists in the heavens only by his undulating beams which strike our senses. So the moon and the stars, whether their light is original or reflected, make them The Rev. E. H. Kraus preached yesterday forenoon at 8t. Ana's Protestant Episcopal Caurch in Eighteenth-st., near Fitth-ave. For his text he took the words: "Who being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equal with God. But made himself of no reputation and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of man." Among other things the preacher said:

The object of religion may be defined to be—to bring peace to man. It should come to him with the bidding "peace, be still," and at the sound of its voice the winds should cease and the temperature of the states at the straints of each constituent there. He has affections, and with these affections his religion must sake man as he is, a complex being, and satisfy the cravines of each constituent there. He has a factions, and with these affections his religion must stake man as he is, a complex being, and satisfy the cravines of each constituent there. He has a factions, and with these affections his religion must stake man as he is, a complex being, and satisfy the cravines of each constituent there. He has a factions, and with these affections his religion must stake man has been affected that man as a substrate of the state of the substrate of light and the substrate of the substrat selves known to us in the same way. The moon and the planets borrow their light from the

own outstretening anniverse and scale of Anni as inch telescope. These myriad works and a vaccus were, in the words of Paul speaking of Christ, and craded "or Him and by Him."

No question on the interpretation of the evengellsts has awakened greater diversity of opinion to ad the record of the Star of Betbleaem. One interprete, hold that it was merely a meteor ditting through the heavens, another tainks it a panet created for the occlaimed hold that it was merely a meteor ditting through the heavens, another tainks it a panet created for the occlaim of the ordinary laws of the nearens bothes; while still another holds it to have been a remarkable conjunction of the planets Juniter Satorn, and Mars. Whenever may be the true theory the phrase "His star" jives a definiteness and a gersonality to the strange orb that cannot so satisfactorily be applif to the three planets.

Let us notice this star of the infant Kine. I. As a fitting witness summoned to attest the singhood of the King. It testified that Jehovah is a covenant keeping God. After creating the great body of the sacilar system for the general use of his children he reserved one star to himself. The simple fact that a new star had been discovered was not in itself sufficient to attract the attention of the magi. New stars were being discovered continually. But they were far off and did not burn within our atmosphere. "His star" was a strange spectacle. The calmness of the heavenly bodies is only seeming. The early title of earth are sluggish compared with them. Speeding with frightful velocity through space, depth swallowed up in abysmal depth, and hight insurance in seeming and descending, pussing on from luminary to luminary, the pulse becomes a thunder-peal, the panting breath a whirlwind, and the dilating though the maring and descending, pussing on from luminary to luminary, the pulse becomes a thunder-peal, the panting breath a whirlwind, and the dilating though the maring through the pulse becomes a thunder-peal, the panting breath a whirlwind, an

## RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

The Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson, D. D., formerly of Newark, N. J., who recently withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal Church and connected himself with the Reformed Episcopalians, has been formally deposed from the ministry of the former church b. the Right Rev. Benjamin Smith. D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, according to the provisions of Can. 5, Th. II., of the Digest. A circular has been sent to all the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Caurch, informing them of

Yesterday was St. John the Evangelist's day, and the festival was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where Archbishop McCloskey preached. The body of the church was filled, and a large crowd unable to obtain seats occupied the lower end of the building. to obtain seats occupied the lower end of the building. The services commenced with Donizetti's mass in P. Gustav Schurtz presiding at the organ. Before the sermon "Veni Creator" was sung, and the offertory was "Laudate Dominum." The Archbishop called attention to the rich treasures of grace bestowed upon the faithful, and remarked how plentiful the sources of spiritual joy were which every where spring up around them during the days of this hely and happy festival. He commended John's love for God, which was so constant that he was at all times desirous to communicate it to others. The Archbishop charged his hearers to love one another, not only by social ties that seem to bind them at Christmas but by the constant holy tie.

#### THE SCANDAL SUITS.

THE APPEAL TO BE ARGUED AT ONCE. WITHDRAWAL OF THE ORDER TO ENFORCE THE BILL OF PARTICULARS—AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION BEFORE JUDGE M'CUE.

The suit of Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher came up before Judge McCue in the Brooklyn City Court list Saturday morning. The order to show cause why a bill of particulars had not been furnished Mr. Re cher's counsel was returnable at 10 o'clock. At that hour B. F. Tracy and T. G. Shearman of counsel for Mr. Beecher appeared in the courtroom, and were quickly followed by Wm. A. Beach, ex-Judge Morris, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of counsel for Mr. Tilton. The plaintiff was not present. Notwithstanding announcements by the press that there was to be another argument in the scandal case, there were few spectators present. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Shearman, and after a heated discussion between the counsel the order to show cause was withdrawn, and it was agreed that the appeal from the decision granting the bill of particulars should be argued to-day.

Mr. Shearman-If your Honor please, we appear in accordance with an order to show cause, that we ob accordance with an order to show cause, that we obtained, returnable this morning, requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the order for the bill of particulars, which has already been made in this action, should not be enforced, upon affidavits showing that he has not served the bill of particulars within the time required, nor within three times the time specified; that although he appealed, he has not obtained any stay of proceedings, and that we have been unable to come to any agreement as the time of hearing the appeal. I will not trouble your Honor, however, with reading these papers, but will first road the stipulation which we served, together with these papers. together with these papers.
Citt Court or BROOKLIN-Theodore Tilton agt. Henry Ward

City Court of Brookins—Theodors Tilton agt. Henry Ward Beechet.

Garthemat. Please take notice that, in case you sibulate to argue the appeal now mending hereis on Saturday near, Dec. 26, at 10 a.m., a General Term will be convened for that purpose, and upon your proceeding to the argument at that time, we will ware the order to show case, date this day, New York, Dec. 23, 1574.

I see that all the counsel who were expected to be present on the appeal are now here present, and it may be that the gentlemen on the other sade are prepared to accept this offer, and in that case I shall not trouble Your Honor with the motion that we desire to make now, except to have the appeal promptly argued and disposed of, and to take the ruling of the Court upon this question of particulars, whatever that ruling may be, and upon that ruling we propose to go to trial, with or without the bill of particulars. We shall take the decision of the Court upon that point, and make no further question upon it. Therefore, if the gentlemen have any thing to say on the question of our proposition for an immediate argument, I shall not open the other motion.

My Reaches I was not aware of that stimulation until

motion.

Mr. Beach-I was not aware of that stipulation until Mr. Beach—I was not aware of that stipulation until
this moment, aithough a parol suggestion had been
made in regard to the possibility of arguing the general
appeal to-day. \* \* Regarding this order, this motion,
as most extraordinary, I prefer that the gentlemen who
have adopted that rule of process or tactics shall carry
it out to the end, and we will see the result of it.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, allow me to ask Mr. Beach
whether some day hext week will be convenient to argue the appeal before the General Term!
Mr. Beach—Sir, You have an answer to that question
in the affiliavit which was presented by Mr. Shearman.
In all good faith, sir, and with a purpose of expediting
the result of this matter, has Tuesday I told the gentleman that I would be prepared to argue that appeal.
The Court—Now glow me to ask you to suggest a
day.

man that I would be prepared to argus that appear.

The Court—Now glibw me to ask you to suggest a day.

Mr. Beach—I shall make no suggestion, I shall enter into no stipulation in regard to this motion. I shall not endeavor in any way to avoid the decision which your Honor may make upon this order to show cause. If it is satisfactory to us, we shall obey it; if it is not satisfactory, we shall endeavor to rectify it.

Mr. Shearman—The learned gentleman's speeches in this Court always contain important and singular element. He is a gentleman learned and experienced; he is spoken of as the senior counsel in this case. Sir, we have a senior counsel, and we obey his directions, we younger gentlemen associated with him. We let him see every paper, we inform him immediately of every motion, of every step that is taken in the cause, and we do nothing without his advice; but the great burden of complaint on the part of the learned gentleman opposite is that he never knows what is done, he never sees a copy of the papers. It is true, Sir; he is never consuited with as to anything that should be done; and, Sir, is not that a sufficient answer to all his complaint that we did not take his proposition of Monday?

Mr. Beach—The gentleman will allow me to correct him as to a matter of fact which he is asserting out of the papers, and in all its length and breadth, in all its cetalls, in every syntable which the gentleman has uttered upon that subject, he is utterly incorrect and unitree.

Mr. Shearman—It is very easy to say that anything I.

Mr. Shearman-It is very easy to say that anything I

untrue.

Mr. Shearman—It is very easy to say that anything I say is untrue, but I think it is not easy to take out of the memory of the Court what has just been said, or out of the memory of the Court what has just been said, or out of the memory of the reporters what has been said in their presence. Sir, the first thing that the gentleman told us when he arose he said that he was not aware of this written stipontion. It was served upon his associates, the regular attorneys in the cause, on the same day that the crief to show cause was served.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman knows that I was absent from the city.

Mr. Shearman—But the gentleman has not been absent all the time. We generally take pains to send to our senior counsel's residence. Our senior counsel has been absent on reveral occasions—all the time except on holidays; and then we have taken pains to send to his residence. The gentleman stated as a reason why he was not prepared that the papers had not been given to him, the points had not been shown to him for the appeal, and he is not therefore ready. Whose fault is it is it our fault I lave we not shown him all the courtesy that we can! And does not this threw a great deal of light upon the difficulty in which we did ourselves! Certainly the gentleman did say that he thought he could be able to argue it on Monday next. We thought Monday was too long a time, and, as your Honor knows, we tried to get this order to show cause returnable on Thursday, in order to have this disposed of immeliately. But at the very same time the gentleman told us he was ready to argue it on Monday he assured me that Mr. Morris would be ready to argue it mimediately—or that Mr. Morris would be able to argue it.

Mr. Beach—I made no such assurince. I told the gentleman told us he was ready to argue it on Monday he assured me that Mr. Morris would be able to argue it.

Mr. Beach—I made no such assurince. I told the gentleman told us he was ready to argue it in connection with the prosence of other connection with Mr. Morris, with de quite content it he would argue it in connection with it. Morris, without the presence of other counsel, and I begged him to assure Mr. Morris that I was quite will-ing to consent to that arrangement if it met the views it my associate counsel.

Mr. Shearman—Will the gentleman deny that he added

to that he was sure Mr. Morris would consent? No, Str. That was what the gentleman said, that he was sure Mr. Morris would coosent, and whom I asked the gentleman to give me a line to Mr. Morris recommending him to do

Moris would consent, and when I asked the gentleman to give me a line to Mr. Morris recommending him to do that—

Mr. Beach—If the counsel will permit me—

Mr. Shearman—This is all stated in afficiavity. I am sorry, if Your Honor please, to have to offset recollection and assert against the recellection of any gentleman a denial of language attributed to me, but I have not the slightest recollection that I assured Mr. Shearman that Mr. Morris would assent to that arrangement, and I only submitted it as a question to be negotiated between Mr. Shearman and Mr. Morris.

Mr. Shearman—Well, your Honor, I must take my stand on the allidavit, an affidavit which I am willing to repeat here. There is no question about it.

Mr. Beach—I must ask permission to present the affidavit, which is now in the course of being copied, in answer to Mr. Shearman's affidavit, and explain this among other points of inaccuracy in the affiavit upon which this order was granied.

The Court—Mr. Shearman's affidavit, and explain this among other points of inaccuracy in the affiavit upon which this order to show cause stand over for a week, which will give the counsel upon the other side an opportunity to argue the appeal at any time during the week. Or suppose that you waive this order to show cause is held over my head in intimidation, for the purpose of forcing me to state—of course I do not attempt to control—out as this is made as a suggestion by the court, will your Honor permit me to state—of course I do not attempt to control—out as this is made as a suggestion by the court, will your Honor permit me to state—of course I do not attempt to control—out as this is made as a suggestion by the court, will your Honor permit me to state—of course I do not attempt to control—out as this is made as a suggestion by the court, will your Honor permit me to say that, so far as I am personally concerned, and as long as this order to show cause is held over my head in intimidation, for the purpose of forcing me to any course of action, I will not c

show cause, entirely. Mr. Shearman-We will do that, your Honor, rather run any risk about this case.

Than the any research this speed. The Court.—You must take your chance as to that, gentlemen. I recommend to you now to withdraw the order to show cause.

Mr. Heach.—The gentleman so implicitly relies upon the recommendations of the court, he will do it at

once.

Mr. Shearman-Well, your Honor, we will not stand on dignity, nor on anything else that prevents a trial of this cause. We withdraw our order to show cause. We ask the gentlemen now to say what they will do. We want a trial.

Mr. Beach-When the gentleman comes to me in

want a irial.

Mr. Beach—When the gentleman comes to me in proper spirit, and not in a dictatorial one, and calls upon me to see what I wil do, I will answer him respectfully; but he will find out that I am not exactly the kind of a man to be driven or controlled.

The Court—Now, gentlemen, make such arrangement as you can for the argument of the appeal. If you do not succeed in it of course the way is open for you hereafter the same as it was before. This is all this morning, Mr. Tracy—Now I make an offer in open court. I offer that the affidavit of the plaintiff which was before your Honor on the motion for a bill of particulars, be made the bill of particulars in this case, and we will accept it. Mr. Beach—Well, of course it cannot be made a bill of particulars. The affidavit cannot be made a bill of particulars. The affidavit cannot be made a bill of particulars.

Mr. Tracy—Then we will obviate that difficulty if the court please. We offer now that this court may convone in General Term to bear the appeal on this case, and we will stipulate that the General Term may take the affidavit made by the plaintiff in this case, and on that they may form a bill of particulars which shall entitle him to prove any evidence—any legal evidence—on this trial, every fact which he has stated in that affidavit. Now, will that satisfy the gentlemen!

Mr. Beach—Tender as a stipulation to that effect.

Mr. Morris—Yes, and go one step further. We have that right independent of the gentleman, to say that the evidence shall have its legatimate force and the jury shall not be compelled to find the act of adultery on one of the dates. Enter into that stipulation and we will meet you.

The Court—All this is out of order. The only matter

you.

The Court—All this is out of order. The only matter before us is the hearing of this order to show cause.

They withdraw it, there is nothing further for the court. The rest is a matter of arrangement between counsel.

Mr. Tracy—We are trying to get at a matter of arrangement.

ment.

Mr. Beach—Is this the way, or the place to do that.

The Court—No. I will suggest that counsel arrange for the argument. They can have the use of the Judge's

hambers. Mr. Tracy-As we have taken the suggestions of the court always in this case, we will accept that.

Mr. Boach—I think it would add very much, Sir, to
the propriety of the gentionen's demeaner if your
Honor could always be present to make suggestions to

Mr. Tracy—We are anxious to benefit by good example, always.

Counsel then withdrew to draw the stipulation. After few minutes of friendly discussion it was agreed to argue the order to show cause to day at 11 o'clock. This fact was announced to the court and met with the Judge's approval. Mr. Shearman inquired of the Judge whether it would not be well to call another special panel of 1,000 jurors. Judge McCue replied that it would time enough when the argument was decided.

#### MR. TILTON'S POLICY.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CIVIL SUIT PROBABLE-WHAT THE LAWYERS ON BOTH SIDES HAVE TO Since the publication of Mr. Tilton's last

statement, the impression has been strengthened that he has resolved to discontinue his suit for damages. Gen. Tracy, when questioned concerning Mr. Tilton's state ment, said that it was evident that the plaintiff was seeking for a pretext to abandon the civil suit. Gen. Tracy adds: "We want him to try the civil suit. He has said that he would, and that he was anxious to do so. Now he comes forward with objections and an appeal to the public. We have not asked for delay, and we do not want to lose time. If we had desired to postpone the trial of this case we would have pursued the same course that he has adopted. We would have appealed, and might have put the case off for a year. Mr. Tilton' promised to furnish a bill of particulars in thirty minutes, if the court so ordered. We have waited two weeks for the bill and have not received it yet. Now as to the charge that we are trying to limit him to specifying the days in which alleged adulteries were committed, that is only in a small measure true. We do not want to be surprised by any false evidence. want the other side to say when and where Mr. Beecher did wrong. That is only fair. Let them say when Mr. Beecher committed adultery, and we will prove our case. Vague and indefinite charges will not satisfy us. He is evidently seeking for a pretext to withdraw his auit."

Mr. Beecher's counsel coincide with Gen. Tracy, and are ready to waive certain rights rather than allow the suit to be withdrawn. In regard to the indictment of Mr. Tilton, they say that they have ne control over the District Attorney. They hold that it is usual under the circumstances to try a civil suit first, and affirm that they will make every effort to have it tried immediately. Mr. Titon's appeal to the public is regarded by Mr. Beecher's counsel as a weak document, and the only thing they fear now is that he will withdraw his suit. There can be no doubt of their desire to bring the case to a speedy trial, but there is good reason to believe that Mr. Tilton's counsel will not meet them on common ground. Ex-Judge Morris offers the plea that he does not de-

sire to go into court with "shackles on his hands." Conversation with him fails to elicit any determination on the part of Mr. Tilton's counsel to press the case as it now stands. In the course of an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter he said: "It is denied that overtures have been made to Mr. Tilton to compromise the suit. I tell you. Sir, that I have the written evidence to the contrary, and I will produce it when necessary. If these people desire to open up a newspaper war with us, well and good. I do not desire that sort of thing, but I will not stand too much. Let them bring on their indictment. Let them try that, Mr. Becober appeared before the Grand Jury and procured it, and we are ready to meet it. Of one thing you can rest assured, that we will not go into court unless we have every right that belongs to us."

#### THE COURTS.

IMPORTANT SMUGGLING CASES. The examination of Mlle. Juvin, who is

charged with smuggling costly silk dresses into this port, was adjourned on Saturday till 2 p. m. to-morrow. The trial of Custom-house Inspector D. B. Harris will most probably begin at 11 a. m. to-day in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedlet. Mr. Harris is indicted for complicity in the smuggling of about 20,000 choice eights into this port.

The proceedings in the case of Mary Ellen, the child whose ill treatment by Mary Connolly excited so much attention last Spring, and led to the formation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were suspended to afford an opportunity to ind her par-ents. Judge Laurence on Saturday made this flual direction: "Having given to the testimony in this case the fullest consideration in my power, I have come to the conclusion to send the child to the Sheltering Arms, subject to the further order of the Court."

In the case of the First National Bank of Middleton against Charles Barnum, Judge Donohue, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday, held that where a defendant, in supplementary proceedings, is sworn without objection, the proceedings will be retained in this district, although it may subsequently tained in this district, although it may subsequently appear that his residence is in another judicial district. The section of the code regulating supplementary proceedings provides that where the writ is issued by the Supreme Court all subsequent proceedings shall be before a judge of the judicial district in which the defendant is a resident. For Burcum was sworn under a supplementary writ and examined as to his property. At the close of his examination it came out that he resided in Brooklyn, in the Second Judicial District. On an application for a Receiver, defendant's counsel, Mr. Bookstaver, raised an objection to any further proceedings in this district. Judge Donohue overnied the objection, but reserved his decision as to whether the examination warranted the appointment of a Receiver.

In the proceeding, brought, by his wife to

In the proceeding brought by his wife to release Moses Diamont from imprisonment, Judge Donohue decides that notwithstanding the act of 1860 refer ring all appeals in "abandonment" cases to the Special Sessions, the Supreme Court may review them by cer tiorari to decide whether the Justice acquired jurisdiction. In this case the wife was present at the proceedings before the Justice, but says she gave no testimony; at any rate, her testimony was not reduced to writing. There was no format complaint, but the man admitted that he had not contributed to his wife's support. There was no inquiry into the husband's ability to support his wife, but as it appeared that he was poor, Justice Wanderi fixed the amount to be paid by him at \$4 per week, and directed a commitment until he should give bail in \$990. No record of the conviction was fined in the County Clerk's office within ten days. His wife Luche is the pertitioner on his behalf. She says she wanted him to contribute to her support, but had no idea of putting him in prison. Judge Donomue held that the omissions of Justice Wanderl in the proceeding were fatal to his jurisdiction. The prisoner was discuarged. tiorari to decide whether the Justice acquired jurisdic

# At the Essex Market Police Court John Hutton

Peter Verdum, ago 14, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court resteedsy charged by one James Rvan, of No. 457 legith-ave, near Turty-turdert, with stealing 45 yaris of carpet, worth \$27.0 nec. 25 He was caught in the set, and was head in \$1,000 bail....lasar Harris was charged by Peter Nierman, of No. 30 East Twenty-secondest, with a bring attempted to seed silverware worth \$65, on Saturday. He was detained in \$1,000 bail.

Suprems Court-Chambers-By Judgo Lawrenco.—
In the matter of Mary Ellen.—Having given to the testimony in this
case the fullest consideration in my power, I have come to the column to send the child to the Sheitering Arms, subject to the further
order of the Court.
By Judge Donolou.—Phillips agt. Langley.—Motion granted. Hatter
of Dimand.—Memorandum.

Common Pleas—Special Term-By Chief-Justice Daly, Vall agt. Vail-Divorce granted. Murray agt. Walsh.—See memorandum. Gorman art. Kamak.—Motion denied. In the matter of the final accounting of N. Dano Blingwood.—Reference ordered.

# CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-DONORUM, J.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

BOPRESS CONTINUES. J.

10. Lawton ast Merer.
42. Freedman agt. Farr.
42. Chamman gat. ir arr.
42. Chamman gat. ir arr.
42. Chamman gat. ir arr.
43. Mayor of N. Y. agt. Genet.
81. O'Connor agt. Peck.
83. Same agt. Clehad.
44. People, &c. agt. Standard
Union Insurance Co.
83. Issaes agt. Schleman.
83. Foode agt. Lill.
90. Mckown agt. Green (Controller).
96. Meyer agt. Morer.
104. Derham agt. Mariposa L.
4 M. Co.
106. Trash agt. Pekskill Plow
Works.
127. Hart agt. Petit.
138. Mesemore agt. Illack.
138. Mesemore agt. Memond.
149. Libby agt. Libby.
159. Mere agt. Memond.
150. O oud agt. Remond.
151. Bain agt. Matthews.
159. O oud agt. Remond.
151. Julian agt. Hogel, jz.
229. Spooder agt. Aronson.
230. Joualbain agt. Same.

#### GENERAL TERW .- Adjourned until Thursday. SPECIAL TERM-VAN VORST, J.

S. Allen agt. N. J. Southern Hailroad Co. et. al. 16. Gapen agt. Crawford. 22. Embury et al. agt. Sheldon. 23. Worth Penn. Iron Co. rgt. Demarest. 25. Greaves agt. Youse.

197. Millier et al. agt. Sledge 197. Miller et al. agt. Sledge and ano. 9. Bord, &c., agt. De la Mon-tages. 150. Wood and ano. agt. Hale et al. 203. Barston act. O'Dounell. 200. Blown agt. Webster et al. 210. Grussy agt. Kramer et al. 214. Hoar agt. Covert et al. 223. Emacht agt. Ub et al.

168 .. Cestaer agt. O'Donoghae 171. Anderson set. The Mayor.
176. Embury at. Parks.
180. Green agt. Milbant et al.
191. Porice agt. Merce et al.
192. Man agt Koeller.
193. Harse agt. De Witt.
194. Kelesy et al agt. Hegeman

Smith agt. Bamburger and a Merrell agt. Foley and ano, Weed agt. Burt (No. 1). Weed agt. Burt (No. 2).

1. Paine agt. Bergh.
2. Drandsteiter agt. Killan.
3. Zeimha agt. Krashoff.
4. Lowenstein agt. Stina6. Bodize act. Pelicinan &
Raynor Mfr. Co.
6. McAdam agt. Cooke.
7. McArchur agt. Gold Beating. Cooke.

ting Co.
Neil art. Lange.
9. Parmiele agt. Brennen.
10. Haten agt. Hanton.
11. Hait agt. Brennen (No. 1).
12. Same agt. Same (No. 2).
13. Br.wn agt. Thurver et al.
14. Hiden et al. art Mittracht.
15. Angean agt. Richer.

Non-en

Garner et al.

17..8tephenson agh Cathery
wood.

18..Ritter ark. Bondy. MARINE COURT-GENERAL TERM. JOACHIMSES, ALERE, and MC
ADAM. JJ.

Non-counterated Motions. Weed agt. Burt (No. 3). Haseline sgt. Beby and and. Lindsay agt. Raphael. Forg agt. Marinan.

BOUTHAMPTON, Lees from Now-Orleans and Hannover, Himbock, from Now-Orleans and Hannover, Himbock, from Now-Orleans and Hannover, Himbock of Market Capiolane, abandoned on London, Dec. 26.—The crow of the bark Capiolane, abandoned on the passage from Brisbate to San Francisco, were sared. The sale the passage from Brisbate to San Francisco, were sared. The sale County of A)r, at this grow to day, from Res Tork, and the bark Marina Schutt, as Liverpool from Minington, M. C., are much damaged, horing superioused beary gales.

Motiona.

25. Condict agt. Towng.
26. Brady agt. McCormack.
27. Condict agt. Kame.
28. Gagwenhelmer art Bamba.
29. Ford agt. Kami.
30. Von hits agt. Clausen.
31. Meyer art. Roma.
32. Anderson ast. Belly.
33. Wester agt. Duncas.
33. Penisen art. Hungt.
35. Read agt. Topianyl.
36. Hunts agt. Mills.
37. Thurber art. Niewart.
38. Dulon agt. McGman.
39. Half agt. Newcomb.
40. Ed in agt. Meyer.
41. Wyde agt. Polare.
42. Ribna agt. Mayer.
43. Hibborach agt. Tommer.
44. Holman art. Hufman.
45. Collecton agt. Tommer.

15. Annan art. Hichey.
16. Muller agt. Hemken.
17. Simord: Mfg. Co. agt.
Wetherhee.
19. Diechm agt. Hover.
19. Hardebode agt. Wilsen. 49. Colligan agt. Borelay.
47. Noye agt. Bumbam.
48. Chitson agt. Eta-l and ana.
49. Kramer agt. Goldstein and
50. Horne agt. Braggeman. 20. Simpson agt. Bruce.
21. U. S. B. C. B. agt. Mayer
and ano.
22. Claff n agt. Western Union
Tel. Co.
23. Allen agt. Suthony.
24. Newcombe agt. Blastio.

24. Newcombe agt. Effective.

(Other civil courts adjourned for the term.)

GENERAL FRANCEST, R.—Henry Harrison, John Moore,
John Brown, robbert; James Cilidord, Joseph Clancy, Michael Der an,
Patrick Dorle, Timethy Donohan, feloatous assault and battery; James
Sullivan, Sammel Langford, Robert Monay, Joseph Montares, bargarry
Henry C. Neisen, George Ryan, Thomas Rogers, Googe Hender on,
William S. Johnson, Friedo Noc, Cirity Dary, Thomas Dations, grandlarceny; William Kelly, Edward Shaho, Mark Novy, Luz Maser, Anale
Williams, Robert McLaffersy, Christe Given, Edward Dramgolde, laccony from the person; Caleb Harris, concealed weapous. DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

MONDAY, DRC. 29.

TUKEDAY, DRC. 29.

For Europe, via Plymonth Cherooutz and Hamburg, by steamship Leaving, mails close at 11:30 a.m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship cats at 2 p. m., from the foot of Firsts. Inbohom.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per the steamship Java, close at 7:30 a.m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 9:30 a.m. Betamship sains at 10:30 a.m. from Cunara Doct, Jersey City.

Mails for Kugstos. Cartarens, and Savanilia, by the steamship Si, North River.

THURSDAY, DRC. 31.

Clarice close at 1 m. b.

51, North River.

THURSDAY, Dr.C. 31.

Mulls for Europe via Pirmouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by steamship Westphairs, close at 11:30 a.m. A Suspiementary Man is closed at the Post-Office at 11:30 p. m. Steamship sairs at 20 m. from port loos of Third-st. Hobosom.

Mails for Havana, by the steamship Creacent City, close at 2 a.m. A Supplementary Main is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sairs at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 13 N. H.

New-Year's Day—The Post-Office and all Mails will be closed at 18 m.

a. m. Mails for Newfoundland close at the New York Post-Office every day at 1:30 p. m. A Mail for Hallfax, N. S., is closed at the New York Post-O hoe every

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, by the atermship Baltic, close re 11 a.m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Prote-Office at 11:30 a.m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Prote-Office at 11:30 a.m. Steamship asia at 1 b. m. from Pier No. 52 North Haver.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bresen, by the steamship Nechar, multi closed at 11:30 a.m. A Supplementary hall is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p.m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier 100t of Thirds. Hobbeth

Mais of Asplowall, Panams, the Central American and South Pacific person, etc. by the steaments Asplowed 10 a.m. A Net piementary Mail is cosed at the Post-Office at 10 a.m. A Net piementary Mail is cosed at the Post-Office at 11 a.m. Steamahip sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North Havet.

Mais for Ker West, by attenuation Geo. W. Ciyele, close at 2 p. m. Steamahip sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20. East Kiver.

All Mails close at 11 o'close a. m. The Fost-Office is open from 9 a. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

POR HAVRE—In steamship Pereire, Dec. 26.—R. chard Salembrer, Leon Belrue, Charles Petigor, R. S. Mitton, Jorge Sangel, Miss Mathiste Chevalier, Miss Heine Latale, T. Branchu, G. Grat, A. Casdet, Antonio Dai Moire, B. Pinkel, G. Laura, Mine, Z. Lambiot, Mrs. Josephine Broma and child. Eugens Welebe, Philip Westerschemer, Mass. Begarelle, Louis Beljasseith, Louis Astersauter, R. Eddivint, Jean Bavil, Peter Gurrand, Charles Edmond Tot m., Mirs. Charles Edmond Totens, Ande Gromer, Edward Desserf, Chapperal Victorio, A. R. Philippos, Mine, M. Palippos, I. R. Hallocke, J. D. Xier, W. A. Samson, C. Dalton, Benjama Prancis, H. R. Haines, G. Jacobson, W. B. Nopper, Sittery W. Hough, W. K. Smitt, James J. Byan, R. S. Dod, Mrs. McNeil and two candron and infant.

FOR GLASGOW—In steamship Fictoria, Dec. 26.—Mr. B. Freess, Thos. W. Khins, Mr. Hivslop, Jus. R. Thomas, John Hamute, John Leiper, Chas. Lane, George H. Brown, Mirs. J. Brown, R. M. Jenkinssand Lary, Mrs. Stairt, Miss Annie Johnston, W. E. Sparrow, Kerr Marray, Mrs. F. J. Parr. John D. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Samed Lathsm. John Calmon, Miss. Calmon, Matera A. Calmon, C. B. Powe.

FOR GLASGOW—In steamship State of Georgia, Dec. 26.—Wir. K.

Nerr Marray,
Sameel Lathian, John Calnoun, Mis. Calnoun, Master A. Cannoun, O.
Sameel Lathian, John Calnoun, Mis. Calnoun, Master A. Cannoun,
B. Rowe.
FOR GLASGOW—In steamshap State of Georgia, Dec. 26.—Win. K.
Brown, Mrs. Brown, Alex. McLutosh, Arachbad McIntosh, Mis. McIstosh, Mrs. Cooper, two chisten and nurse. Miss Giara Cooper, Feets
Wasser, Jos. A. Sinanous, J. Hewit, Win. Ne'son.
FOR SAVANSAH—In steamship Son Juciato, Dec. 26.—Griffa
Phesos and wite. Miss Anna Cravon, Miss Ci ra Ward, Miss Bors fubhill, S. M. Lugalis, Miss M. A. Porter, Mrs. C. M. Sibeb, Mrs. H. Boyunstell, Mrs. B. S. C. Lathrop, Miss Bessie Lathrop, A. C. Page and wife,
Mrs. Mary Bernough, Alexander Frag. Mrs. P. A. Avcill, Miss C.
Arcibli, P. M. Allis, Thomas Sulle, Mrs. A. Zupler, Miss M. Zegler,
Miss Ads Zegler, Miss Emma Zegler, Mrs. C. W. For and child, Joseph
Carpenter and wife. Miss Jane Sullvan. Timothy Herlihy, Fred Heidrich, James Williamson, N. T. Johnson, Abram Ajaz.

FROM SAVANNAH-In stramalap Leo, Dec. 20.-Mrs. L. A. Camp and 2 children, H. Haddon, W. Warner, W. S. Jones, J. H. Hutchins.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. 

Steamanh Oder (Ger.), Von Otterenderp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co. Steamahin Oder (Ger.), Von Otterenderp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co. Steamahin State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H.

Steamann State of Teas, Deerborn, New Orleans, Clark & Seaman, Steamain Phiesissippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker. Steamain Blassissippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker. Steamain Regulator, who Asyanana L. Lowes, Garrison, Steamain Sathaine, Hazard, Savanna, William R. Garrison, Steamain Can Doumnon, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Doumnon, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Doumnon Steamain Co., Steamain John Gloson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Konyes, Steamain John Gloson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Konyes, Co., 1988,

Old Domnion Steamship Co., Steamship John Ghood, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyes & Co., Steamship Vindicator, Morton, Philadelphis, Jaz. Hand. Steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, J. P. Ames, Meanship Gen, Whitter, Hellett, Boston, H. F. Dunckl, Bark Luura & Gentrule (Ger.), Stante, Bremen, J. A. Paull, Bark Luura & Gentrule (Ger.), Stante, Bremen, J. A. Paull, Bark Howing (Ger.), Warn en, Bremen, Chas, Luling & Co. Brig Favorite, Woodward, Larnadoca, H. Irowardige's Sona. Brig Guisborough (Br.), Bros. Jacone, B. F. Meccaff & Co. Brig Favorite, Woodward, Larnadoca, H. Irowardige's Sona. Brig James Miller, Parker, Georgacco, Miller & Houghton, Brig James, M. P. Merchan, Brighton, Brighton, C. C. Schr. Mangle Foud, Hichardson, Sa., to boming's Chiy, A. Nones & Co. Schr. Mangle Foud, Hichardson, Sa., to boming's Chiy, A. Nones & Co. Schr. None, Mangle Foud, Winnisor, N. S., C. W. Bertanz, Schr. Racherfors, Miller, Partau-Pharte, A. Nones & Co. Schr. Vinnisor, Mangle, Gaveston, W. C. Adams & Co. Schr. Wm. M. Jones, Davis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brighton, Schr. Sankstaine, Wickson, Promisen, Hamford Manufacturing Co. Alkin Vin. James, Parker, M. A. Farsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co. Alkin Vin. Sankson, Now-Orleans Dec. 19, with mass, and pass, to Feel's Basez.

Seamship Gen. Mende, Sanson, Now-Orleans Dec. 19, with mass, and pass, to Feel's Basez.

Seamship Now-Orleans Dec. 19, with mass, and pass, to Feel's Basez.

Seamship Now-Orleans Dec. 19, with mass, and pass, to Feel's Basez.

Steamship Gen. Mende, Samson, New-Oricans Dec. 10, with miss. and pass. to Fred's Basen.

Steamship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with miss. and pass. to Loricians Steamship Co.

Steamship Georgis, Crowell, Charleston 3 days, with miss. and pass. to J. W. Quintana & Co.

Steamship Leo, Daniels, Savannah 3 days, with miss. and pass. to J. W. Quintana & Co.

Steamship City of Dallas, Hues, Morehead City 44 hours, with miss. Steamship City of Dallas, Hues, Morehead City 44 hours, with miss. Steamship Englator, Juses, Wilmington, N. C., with miss. and pass. to Win. P. Livie & Co.

Steamship Albenarie, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with miss. to Old Deminion Steamship Co.

Steamship Francoins, Bragg, Portland, Me., with miss. and pass. to J. P. Aures. F. Ames. D. McPherson (of Halifax), McPherson, Malaga 35 dare, with frait. Hark Catharine Scott (of Arbwath), McCaskett, Colombo Jaly 34, with moles. Bark Francesco Danovaro (Ital.), Schiaffino, Londonderry 56 days, in Bara Perris S. Thompson (new), Potter, East Sciantes, L. I., in

bright Maria (Hal.), Pordo, Palermo 55 days, with sulphur and summe, schr. A. E. habbeck, Ler. Charleston S. days, with navar stores. Schr. J. S. Clark, Smith, teorgetown, S.C., S. days, with navar stores. Schr. J. T. Potter, Amerson, Corpus Christi 20 days, with hides, and tallow. hr. Ruth Robinson, Rogers, Savannah 7 days, with immber and

wool and tailow.

Schi. Rath Robinson, Rogers. Savannah 7 days, with immber and cotton.

Schi. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott. Norfolk, with corn. Schioonname—River and Coastwisz.

John W. Hall, Virginia.

Win P. Dayls. Leves, Del.

Win P. Dayls. Leves, Del.

Mary A. treer, Lewes, Del.

Mary A. treer, Lewes, Del.

Mary A. treer, Lewes, Del.

Mary Gildersieere, Del.

Mary Gildersieere, Lewes, Del.

Mary Gildersieer Brig Erie (of Boston), Sears, Black River, Jam., 22 days, with log-

word Matilde Bellagamba (Ital.), Sturiese, Waterford 46 days, in bed last.
Schr. Dexter, Sherman, Providence,
Schr. Crown Point, Burna, Nowburyport for Philadelphia.
Bohr. Kate Rommel, Blake, New-Bedlord for Philadelphia. FOREIGN PORTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 26.—The North Gorman Llovi's steamship
Hannover, Hunbeck, from New-Griegan Dec. 6, and Havane 10th, toc